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more copies.

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## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MARCH 31, 1853. son of the time of Edward the Confessor say :

"You well know that our Wittena-gemot (Meeting of the Wise) at present well deserves its name. Our Redesmen or Counsellors, the members of the Legislature, ponder much before they come together, say little, and write less. All the dooms or statutes which have been enacted since the days of King Ethelbert would not fill four-and-wenty leaves of a common sized missal. ong debates, consequences most ruinous to the State must nevitably ensue; they will begin by contradicting one nother, and end by contradicting themselves. Constantly raising expectations which they never can fulfil; each arty systematically contradicting and decrying the assertions and the acts of the other; the Locmen and Churls, who compose the great body of the people, will at last ancy that the Witan are no wiser than the rest of the community. They will suppose that the art of govern-We greatly fear that the Parliament of England,

the Wise" or " Great Thought ;" but we are willing be so. o hope that our present Parliament, and enlightened, iberal, and industrious Government-"coalition" and 'mosaic" though it be, and its opponents bring no greater tharge against it-will "ponder much and say little." The diminished £258,335, and is now £21,464,840. The Ministry have already given us a "spice of their quality," and a decided majority of the House of Commons appears £595,640; and the private ones have decreased £176,438, willing to second their efforts and to forward the public being £12.874,698. There is a steady demand for money, usiness. The present session will, no doubt, pass great ill relative to ecclesiastical property will become a law. holydays. unatic asylums will be judiciously regulated. A new bill relative to divorces will be passed. The Canada lergy reserves bill, and other improvements in Colonial law and legislation will be attended to. The bill relative cisively than ever, but we fear its reception with the Lords. Many inconveniences relative to the customhouse regulations will be done away with. The shipping interest will be relieved from many onerous exactions. The property and income tax, if continued, will be mais yet in nubibus, we venture to anticipate that a desire to equalize and reduce the public burdens, so far as practicable, will be its principal features. To these, if we add a decisive measure for the promotion of education, and a ket to be removed to. judicious modification of the convict system so far as relates to transportation to the colonies, we think we shall have put together plenty of work for the session, and we venture to predict that by far the greater part of it will be accomplished. There are also the affairs of India, and a view to a restoration to power. the business connected with the late disclosures of the infamous proceedings at the last general elections. Somereform, or no respectable man will in future connect himself in any way with the greater part of the constituencies. An election has just been held at Blackburn, in Lancatake any prominent part.

owing to the great increase in the quantity of money, the prices of almost every article of consumption has considerably advanced, that their wages should advance also, very determined and firm manner; and so are the Berkhis hire" is not denied by any one; but the laborer himself is getting to be very generally of the opinion that the would have been productive of riot and disorder, are now conducted with order and quiet firmness. The men know what they are about, and many of them are extremely

During the late Easter holydays there has been a com lete exodus out of the country into London, and an cekers have abandoned their quiet homes for a day's urmoil through the crowded streets of London, for counshilst tens of thousands of the "working-classes" have Greek Church and the Holy Shrines. ushed out of town to the British " Mons Sacer-" one ree Hill," at Greenwich-with a determination inverseproportioned in intensity to the rarity of the opportuity they have of exercising it, to buy a few hours of leasure at whatever cost. We are forced to admit that n English, particularly a London, holyday partakes more of the nature of a saturnalia than a relaxation. This iges, however, more from the seldom occurrence of these holydays, and from the want of rational recreation, than from any thing inherent in the character of the people. from the labors of the past, tends rather to unnerve and thrown open to the public; and by the increased interest, " Napoleon Imperatorem Gallerum." arising from increased knowledge, exhibited by those who

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. It requires only a very limited acquaintance with London, when the license was about to be granted. Her Majesty sons why it could not be done. Mr. MacGREGOR said the Charge, ordered the fleet at Toulon to immediately get, dead calm. It begins to be believed that the Emple The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE parks, more stimulus to out-door rational happiness is needed. We want every argument used, every legislative means employed to favor the erection of "peoples' pa-laces," and not the arguments and the efforts of bigots to destroy them. We shall see what effect the Crystal Palace at Sydenham will have next year upon the Easter-holyday people; we anticipate a most decidedly good one.

We are little more than a looker-on upon the various cenes of this crowded panorama; but, even in this isolated haracter, our walks through the streets last Monday and fuesday were particularly interesting. There were evilently thousands of persons in London who had scarcely ever been immersed in that immense aggregate of bricks and mortar before: to whom every object had novelty and interest, and was the subject of wondering inquiry; mixed, however, with a good deal of shrewd caution, as if they had been carefully guarded against the "tricks of London." There were many there who had passed the prime Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE, in his History of the of life, to whom the great city now seemed first to display nglo-Saxons, draws the following distinction belies curiosities and its crowds; persons dressed in antique ween the Witana-gemot or "Meeting of the Wise," and the Micel-getheat or "Great-thought" of the Anglo-Saxons, on the one hand, and the Turtia-ment or "Talk" of more modern times, which is not very flattering to the latter. He makes an Anglo-saxons to the latter of the latter exhibited in their dress and manner a toute ensemble which. if presented on the stage, would have been called a draught upon public credulity. But such is the stay-at-home nabits of the people of England that many thousands of persons, almost within the sound of the great bell of St. Paul's, have never stood within the shadow of that splendid since the days of King Ethelbert would not fill four-and-wenty leaves of a common-sized missal. Hence our common people know the laws and respect them; and, what is of much greater importance, they respect the law-makers. Long may they continue to deserve respect! But I am not without apprehensions for the future. We are strangely ond of novelty." \* \* \* "I hear that, amongst the rench, they designate such legislative assemblies as ure by the name of a 'colloquium,' or, as we should say, talk, which they render in their corrupted romance argon by the word Parlement; and should our Wittenaemot, our Micel-getheat, ever cease to be a Meeting of the itse or Great thought, and become a Parlement or Great thought, it will be worse for England than if a myriad of orthern pirates were to ravage the land from sea to sea." orthern pirates were to ravage the land from sea to sea."

\* "Mark my words, if our Witan ever enters into England." The mere politicians of both countries—the restless demagogues who live only by excitement and flourish by fostering discord-may, for selfish purposes, inculcate mutual jealousies and point out causes for disagreement, but the truly wise statesman, the enlightened legislator, the virtuous public instructor, the honest brotherhood of the press, the true friend to his own councommunity. They will suppose that the art of government requires neither skill nor practice; that it is accessible to the meanest capacity; that it requires nothing out Parlement or Great Talk." they are grossly libelled when they are charged with unkind feelings and national antipathies toward each other. as well as some other Legislative Assemblies which The reverse is most decidedly the case, and the good of we could mention, too often are more deserving the title of "Great Talk" than that of a "Meeting of of progress, liberty, and truth demands that it should

> The returns of the Bank of England exhibit very little novelty. The specie and bullion have increased £184,836, and now amount to £19,163,146. The circulation has public deposites are £8,203,554, having increased sent session will, no doubt, pass great but no absolute push for accommodation. Business of sures of law reform. A very salutary all kinds has been slack during the week, owing to the

The magazines and reviews for the next month are most prominent literary announcements. The fourth volume of Humboldt's "Cosmos" will appear shortly. The illustrious author is in the full enjoyment of health to the Jewish disabilities will pass the Commons more de- and bodily activity rarely met with at the age of eighty-

The Corporation of London has taken the lead in the business of reforming itself. It has come to a resolution to extend the franchise for ward and city elections to all persons rated for premises in London to the amount of ment at the present day—religious bigotry and intolerterially and acceptably modified, and, although the budget £10 per annum. The Corporation has also taken another good step in the purchase of Copenhagen House and the adjoining land for the new cattle market. This is unquestionably the very best position for the Smithfield mar-

> Parliament will reassemble on Monday. It is rumored at the West End that Lord Derby has summoned his supporters to a meeting at his house on Monday, and that some very bold measure has been determined upon, with

The political world abroad has been very quiet during the week. The affairs of FRANCE appear thing decisive must be done in relation to Parliamentary to be going on peaceably and satisfactorily. A deputation of gentlemen, at the head of whom are two of the city members, has been sent from London with an address, signed by about four thousand shire, in which it was almost an affair of life and limb to of the principal merchants, bankers, &c. of the city, to the French Emperor, assuring him of their desire Large masses of the laboring community having come to to promote and maintain the most intimate and friendly the rational conclusion that in the present times, when, relations between England and France. The deputation was received most courteously, the Emperor stating, in reply, his perfect agreement with the sentiments expressed in the address, and his desire and determination have struck for an increase of pay; among others the to maintain the present most friendly relations between various officials and laborers at the railway stations at the two countries, feeling that they were so necessary Liverpool and elsewhere, the coal miners of the Glasgow and conducive to all the best and real interests of both. district, and the iron-workers in some parts of Wales. The deputation dined with the Emperor and Empress, The movement is rapidly spreading, not only among the and attended the splendid ball given by the Legislative artisans, but among the rural laborers. The Wiltshire body to the imperial couple. A deputation from the men are banding together, in a very peaceable but in a Darien Canal Company, headed by Sir Charles Fox, has also waited upon the Emperor, who promised the undershire laborers. The feeling that the "laborer is worthy of taking all the support in his power. The four thousand names appended to the English peace declaration have been printed at full length, together with the address, in hire ought to be increased. One good sign of progress is, the Moniteur, and placarded in all the cities and towns that strikes, as they are called, which twenty years ago and principal villages in France. This is really making the business of almost suspicious importance.

It is very strange that nothing decisive is yet known of the state of negotiations between Russia and Turkey, although the revival of prices both on the Paris Bourse and the English Stock Exchange warrant a hope that all will, for the present at least, be amicably arranged. The xodus out of London into the country. Rural holyday- French fleet has certainly left Toulon, but the English squadron is yet at Malta. The Journal de Frankfort says ry people always look for the wonders and gaieties of Turkey, and that Prince MENSCHIROFF's mission to Con-

The respective naval forces of the various Powers concerned in this affair, which could in a few days be con-

entrated in the Bosphorus, ar Ships-of-the-lin		Steamers
English 5	5	12
French 8		8
Turkish 4	11	6
Egyptian 4	9	. 3
		-
21	25	29
Russian13	8	
	White the control of	COLD CALL STAN

there is every reason to hope will not be the case.

tendency, however.

ticularly in its great business emporium, London, the official statements of the public revenue are alter. We annex a summary of its results as to increas

	For the Year.		For the Quarter.	
ALL ADA	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.	£202,800	£314,639	499,517	£182,198
Stamps		496,955	141,764	183,572
Property Tax Post Office	809,248		83,406 23,000	
Crown Lands Miscellaneous	62,000 79,514			8,000 22,215
Imprest Moneys Repayments	192,632		80,655 83,251	

£1,738,593 £817,594 £440,593 £895,98

The total increase on the year's revenue would have peen far greater than it is but for the reduction of dutie nearly £500,000, and the removal of the window tax which most abundantly account for the decrease in the customs and the taxes. The prosperity of the country and the generally improved condition of the people are evidenced by the increased consumption of exciseable articles; the increase in the stamp duties proves the wisdom of the reforms in the stamp laws and the activity of busi ness; whilst the addition of £300,000 to the property tax indicates in a way not to be mistaken the rise in individual incomes. The increase of £23,000 for the quarter in the post office receipts is another satisfactory proof of commercial activity and national progress, whilst the re payment of £365,000 for the year of advances shows that the present state of the country is one which enables those who owe money to the Exchequer to keep their en-

The returns of the Board of Trade show that the falling off in the customs may, in some degree, be ascribed to a diminution in the import of tea. Some time ago the improved condition of the mass of the people gave a great impulse to the tea trade, and very large quantities of that article were entered for consumption. The stock thus secured has been freely used; but the prevalent belief that the agitation for a reduction of the tea duties might possibly induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lower the duty on that article has evidently operated upon the dealers, and caused them to keep their stock as low as possible. In the same way, though in less measure, other trades may have been acted upon; and when the budget for the year has shown how the taxes for the year are to be raised there is no doubt that importations will increase and the returns for the next quarter show an increase in the produce from customs.

menced business in earnest.

Lord John Russell brought forward his measure re specting "National Education" on Monday evening; every movement respecting education which does not invest it with the controlling power with great jealousy. This feeling has existed since the memorable days of Bell modified, and perhaps improved, during its passage a stepping-stone to further advances.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated the number of public day ones 29,420-together 44,898. The number of both sexes the money market. attending the public schools 1,407,569, those attending

the private ones 700,904-together 2,118,473. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer announced on Monday that he should make his financial statement on the 18th instant. On Tuesday Mr. W. PATTEN resigned the office of chairman of Ways and Means, reluctantly, and the crisis in Eastern affairs, supposed to have been on the ground of ill health. Lord J. Russell, on the provoked by the extraordinary mission of Prince part of the present Government, and Mr. D'ISRAELI, on MENSCHIKOFF to Constantinople, has entirely subbehalf of the late one, expressed their appreciation of sided. We have this morning letters from Con-Mr. PATTEN'S services. Mr. OLIVIERA introduced his stantinople under date of the 15th. The Russian motion for the reduction of the wine duties. His speech Ambassador has discontinued that haughty, dewas full of instructive statistics, and enforced all the meanor which marked the debuts of his mission usual arguments in favor of his object. The strongest of and is now conforming himself in his relations there never has been any casus belli between Russia and tive to the impossibility of wine-growing countries being as residing in the Emperor of Russia. The extent and tination is East, but it is understood that his mission is rallied to the Empire. He has not appeared at the Tuilondon in the most densely-thronged thoroughfares; stantinople had reference to nothing but the affairs of the precedence of the Merrs and Belmonters who are now But, although to a large proportion of the holyday-seekers, the present mode of passing it, instead of refreshing them power, if hurried into hostile conflict, which, however, would be replaced, through increased consumption, in from the labors of the past, tends rather to unnerve and incapacitate them for the labors of the future, yet the proportion of those who enjoy the Easter holydays in a proportion of those who enjoy the Easter holydays in a literation in the patents of the new Bishops of Contribute therefore very meagerly to the vanity or the who profess the Greek religion. The result of this strug-pocket of the poet. It was proposed a few months ago to get up a national subscription for his benefit. The prorational manner is rapidly increasing. This is shown by the annually enlarging numbers of the visiters at the Paris, the Emperor was described as "Napoleon III. Im-British Museum and other public places, which are then peratorum Francorum." The Cardinals changed this into til after the production of his budget, as the delay until his resolution. The French Government, on its side, The pressure exercised by Russia will constrain the Porte A scheme for naturalizing bull-fights in Paris, & la and he piedged himself, if he did not then introduce some ers, not doubting that the English fleet had already pre- latter deems important.

said she should be sorry to be the occasion of introducing taxes must be paid in some shape or other, and advo- under weigh for the Grecian seas. The inaction of the has deferred the ceremony of his coronation to the Spanish customs into France, understanding that it was cated the superior claims of soap, tea, paper, and a vaintended as a compliment to her. This may be true, or it riety of other articles to legislative consideration. Mr. may be merely an ad captandum statement, intended to MOFFATT pointed out the fact that in Paris the consumpcreate political capital. True or false, it will have that tion of wine is at the rate of 280 bottles per head per annum, while in the Hanseatic towns it is only 28 bottles, as In a commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England, and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium, London, the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium in the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium in the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium in the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium in the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium in the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium in the commercial country like England and paricularly in its great business emporium in the commercial country like England and paricularly in the c

tion granted to the Cape of Good Hope, and the contem-

termination upon the subject.

Many new books are advertised; among them, "A Residence in China," by W. TYRONE POWER, and the "Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox," vols. 1 and 2, edited by Lord IOHN RUSSELL. His lordthe 3d and 4th volumes of "Moore's Journal, Correspondence," &c. Add to these Iterary employments the leadership of the House of Commons, the maturing his measures for national education and parliamentary reform, and some estimate may be formed of the work which tria. Lombard emigrants who have settled in Piedmont clares that there is no reason whatever for the apprehenhis lordship has upon his hands.

There is very little Continental news, and scarcely any accused by the Austrian Government of participation in have no intention whatever to propose any modification from Panis. There is a current report that the Count the insurrection. Their property, to the amount of seve- of the civil code upon the subject of marriage. DE CHAMBORD has protested to the Court of Rome against the attendance of the Pope at the coronation of NAPOin the Departments have refused to take the oath of alle- subjects of his Sardinian majesty, but that they are and lieve he will be crowned by the Pope. giance to the Emperor. These refusals increase in num- have ever been in principle opposed to the Mazzini and The principal cities of the West are preparing to receive ber and importance every day. M. DE MONTALEMBERT, Kossuth school of revolutionists, and have ever eschewed the Emperor and Empress, who have promised to visit Empress by the Corps Legislatif, of which he is a mem- Napoleon III. to obtain the repeal of this iniquitous se- expenses of the imperial visit. ber, replied to the application in a very sarcastic manner.

It is thought he cannot remain a member of a body for that his mediation will have more influence at Vienna sidered to be before the Legislative body for discussion, reign contempt.

The leading domestic announcement of the morning is the birth of a Prince, which took place yesterday afternoon. This is the eighth child of Queen Victoria, four sons and four daughters; all of whom are living and in good health. The proceedings in Parliament are entirely good health. The proceedings in Parliament are entirely is of a nature to give efficacy to a friendly intervention of \$9,429,364 for the 3 per cent. annuities, and \$9,429,364 for the 3 per cent. annuities. The interest good health. The proceedings in Parliament are entirely is of a nature to give emeacy to a friendly interest. The Financial project of the Go-vernment is exciting a deal of interest, and meets with Austria may apply the argumentum ad hominem with crushing effect against the author of the decrees of 22d January which journals and certain public functionaries are very general approbation. The document in which the ing effect against the author of the decrees of 22d Januaannouncement is made is long and rather obscure, but ry against the property of the Orleans Princes. very important. Its purport is to explain the mode by which the Government proposes to take advantage of the letter as having been made by the Democrats of Paris, present state of the money market for the benefit of the tax-payer. So far as we can judge from rather a rapid perusal of the announcement, the project is calculated Government. The Minister of Police has issued his circuand, although he advocated his proposition with all that much originality in Mr. Gladstone's plan; it is merely possibility, a political signification could be given. All ance. The Church, as by law established, looks upon measure will be brought forward in the House of Com- prefects must prevent all funeral orations. nons this evening.

The shipments of gold coin to Australia have been very extensive this week, and amount to £265,000. The gold and Lancaster, to which Lord John Russell alluded very in dust and bars received per the Great Britain alone, amounts to about £590,000. Mr. GLADSTONE's project is through Parliament, and cannot fail, we think, to prove regarded, in the best-informed city circles, as an experiment having for its object the ulterior reduction of the interest upon the whole three-per-cent. debt of the naschools in England and Wales to be 15,478, of private tion, and a decidedly favorable influence is exercised on

## FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. PARIS, MARCH 31, 1853.

The excitement produced in Western Europe by

these arguments is to be found in the almost stationary with the Ottoman Court to the recognised rules of amount of consumption, quite out of proportion with the diplomatic propriety. He had had, at the date of increase of population. This, he said, was particularly the departure of the Egyptus, several interviews unsatisfactory when compared with the very different re- with the Sultan and his Chief Minister; but had sults exhibited in the case of tea, sugar, and coffee; the not yet made known frankly and fully what particonsumption of all of which had enormously augmented cular questions he had come to settle. The Debats, since the large reductions had been made in the duties which is considered the best French authority in cific. By telegraphic despatch, dated Constantino upon them. From 1785 to 1795, when the average popusuch matters, sums up this morning the news by ple, 28th ultimo, we learn that Prince MENSCHIKOFF lation was thirteen millions, the annual consumption of the Egyptus, and is confirmed in the opinion that had communicated the demands of his sovereign, wine was seven millions of gallons. In the period 1831- the mission of Prince MENSCHIKOFF covers nothing that and had received from the Grand Vizier the most 1841 the population averaged 25,500,000; the annual jeopards at present the peace of Europe. This journal satisfactory assurances. The Russian army had, in consumption was considerably less than seven millions of thinks that the object of the mission is to induce the Sulgallons. During 1841-'51, with an average population of tan to assume with regard to Russia a better defined po- to which it had advanced in support of the negotia-26,500,000, the average consumption of wine has been sition, avowedly hostile or sincerely and efficiently friend- tions of the Russian Ambassador.

satisfactory to French amour propre.

The Council of State has just published in the Moniteur Will the pleasant anticipations of the Government be real- code as it is.

International difficulties, growing out of the late insurrectionary movement in Lombardy, are unsettled, and puts this important question to rest for the present, and becoming daily aggravated between Sardinia and Aus- probably forever in France. Government expressly defive, ten, twenty, forty, and perhaps fifty years ago, are sion felt upon this subject. The Emperor is declared to outbreak at Milan, the Emperor of the French had spon- indebtedness of France : taneously taken all his measures to enter Italy with a Of the total sum of \$284,099,826 required for the an-

materially to reduce the weight of the debt, and at the lar to the prefects of all the departments, requiring them

speech. The Debats of yesterday has a leading article of its principal editor. Here is his conclusion :

"The reservations made by President PIERCE in favor of the principles of international law have therefore no force except in his own thought and intentions. They would be without efficacy in practice. And here in its crudity is the fact as it exists. The chief of the Execu-tive power has given to the advanced portion of the Democratic party encouragements which it had never spirit, meditated according to all appearance, but which plainness. He has accepted the programme of this party.

Corsaire, and is perhaps the sole of the inheritors of the This is a great and new feature; and it is perhaps the great names of the first Empire who obstinately refuses to starting point of most importance in the other hemisphere. Hitherto this programme, however eminent may be the station of President PIERCE, is only that of an individual. Congress is by no means bound to follow the President, and is at liberty to formally reject the policy proposed by him. It is likely that an animated discussi soon follow in both houses of Congress upon this subject. This discussion will merit close attention. It interests the whole world. In fact, the balance of the political power of the world is in question.

Intelligence from the East to-day is decidedly pa-

less than six and a half millions of gallons. Thus the ly. In particular, the Czar insists that the firman of last The French fleet, composed of fifteen ships, had consumption per head at this time is 50 per cent. less year, according to the Latins nearly all they demanded made its appearance off Matagan; that of Admiral There is no telling to what extent Beranger's songs have than it was sixty years ago; the average revenue from touching the Holy Shrines of Jerusalem, should be re- STRATFORD was seen near Sapienza. Admiral contributed to perpetuate the popularity and magical inwine remaining about the same, viz. £1,700,000. Mr. pealed, and that a protectorate of the subjects of the Sul-OLIVIERA met the difficulty which has been started relation be expressly recognised Malta with the squadron under his command. His des. LEON III. to his present position; but Beranger has not able to meet the immensely increased demand, by instancterms of this protectorate are left in a state of suspicious purely one of observation. It being understood that tertracts of land lying at present uncultivated, and the soil this indefiniteness will be taken advantage of to favor the by no party, the occasion is not considered one calling the court poets. of which was exactly fitted for the growth of the light consummation of the notorious and traditional Russian for armed intervention. The result of this Russian missorts of wine most adapted to modern taste. The CHAN- policy in the East. In the mean time, it appears that the sion will doubtless be a decrease of consideration, a dimi-CELLOR of the Exchange fully agreed in all the argu- English fleet has not moved from its moorings off Malta to nution of national vitality in the Ottoman Empire, and a object of newspaper notice. I allude to LAMARTINE. The ments and statements which had been used against the show itself in the Dardanelles, as was requested by the corresponding increase of the moral influence of Russia, wine duties, in reference to their bad effect upon the English Chargé at Constantinople. This inaction on the to be made effective when the Turkish Empire, now tothealth, morals, and comfort of the people. He would be part of Admiral Dunnas is curiously enough giving umbrage tering to its ruin, shall actually tumble to pieces. At sketches from the pen of Lamartine of illustrious charachealth, morals, and comfort of the people. He would be delighted to see them reduced to the lowest possible to this Government, which seems disposed to consider it as present it is considered that France alone is particularly ters, male and female, of ancient and modern times. In 1852 the Civilizer contained sketches of Joan of Arc, point. But, having gone thus far, he could not, as Chan- an abandonment of France by England as regards East- interested to oppose the pretensions of the Czar; for cellor of the Exchequer, see how he was to sacrifice the ern matters. There is no ground whatever for this charge. every advance of Russian influence in the East must be Homer, Bernard de Palissy, Christopher Columbus, large amount of revenue yielded by these duties, although There can be no abandonment where there was previously at the expense of that of France. French pretensions lives of Heloise, Fenelon, Charlemagne, Alexander, Tasso, would be replaced, through increased consumption, in two years—a consummation that could only be attained without concert with the French Charge at the same the Russian interference has for pretext, if not for object, makes of itself, however, but very little noise, and must the 18th instant could not be of any great importance; spontaneously and without any concert with other Pow- to decide in favor of the Czar all questions which the

spend their day in these depositories of science and art. | mode d'Espagne, has been frustrated by the Empress, just modification of this impost, to show good financial rea-

English has given an air of precipitation and almost of of August. If Naroleon III. has really consented to this ridicule to the French movement, which is not entirely adjournment of an event to which he attaches so much importance, it must be that he has received some assurance that the Pope will at that time visit Paris to offiwhat it pleasantly calls an expose of the French budget ciate upon the occasion, and that he cannot come at an for the financial year 1854. Lucus a non lucendo. Never earlier date. While at present I am not inclined to abate was drier or less satisfactory document of the kind sub- my confidence, so often expressed, that the Pope will come mitted to popular and legislative inspection. But in fact, either in May or August, I apprehend that the terms upticularly in its great business emporium, London, the official statements of the public revenue are always documents of very peculiar and important solicitude. We are glad that the return for the three months which ended on the 5th is of a very satisfactory description. This document shows the nett produce of the revenue for the year as well as for the quarticular of the measures relative to the colonies promoted by the duce of the revenue for the year as well as for the quarticular of the return for the tax-paying people and receipts, that compose the budget. So the very natural curiosity of the tax-paying people and receipts to the colonies promoted by the duce of the revenue for the year as well as for the quarticular of the very natural curiosity of the tax-paying people and receipts to the colonies promoted by the relative to marriage in France—it is now certain to popular and legislative inspection. But in fact, under the actual regime, where's the use of publishing details? Why fill up the Moniteur with such useless tively agreed upon. These conditions are understood to guments, which, he said, had scarcely been impugned; it is not constant the terms upon which he yields his consent have not yet been definitively agreed upon. These conditions are understood to guments, which he yields his consent have not yet been definitively agreed upon. These conditions are understood to fact the actual regime, where's the use of publishing details? Why fill up the Moniteur with such useless tively agreed upon. These conditions are understood to fact the actual regime, where's the use of publishing details? Why fill up the Moniteur with actual regime, where's the use of publishing details? Why fill up the Moniteur with actual regime, where's the use of publishing details? Why fill up the Moniteur with actual regime, where's the use of publishing details? Why fill up the Moniteur with actual regime, where's the use of publishing details? Why fill up the Moniteur with actual regime, where's the use of publishing details Government give very great satisfaction. These, so far, of the quasi tax-voting Legislature is not to be gratified; tant-that relative to marriage in France-it is now cerhave been the Canada Clergy Reserves bill, the Constitu- and the report and exposé, which under preceding régimes tain that, as I have heretofore intimated, the Pope has have occupied from twenty to thirty supplementary pages nothing to expect. That marriage is purely a civil conplated abolition of the convict system in Australia. Sir
W. Molesworth told his constituents the other night that
if the least hestation or delay had taken place in respect

of the Moniteur, could now be conveniently accommodated in three columns. But, thanks to the Procrustean skill revolution that have taken root in France. The appresimant of the Council of State, France is called upon to rejoice if the least hesistion or delay had taken place in respect to this latter surject, a conflict between the mother countries have constant. Even sow, he said, there are the colors of the convicts who had been dispatched thither before the present Government had formed its deed receipts at \$284,359,600. Thus is promised to France distinguished men who bore prominent parts during the the gratification, unfelt for many a long year, of settling two last regimes in France. M. SAUZET, President of the one of its annual budgets without adding by several mil- Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, has publions of dollars to the already onerous mass of its national lished a religious pamphlet; and M. Dupin, still more debt. The floating debt of France amounts at the pre- distinguished as a jurisconsult, and President of the late ship's industry is remarkable. He publishes to-morrow sent moment, by admission of the Minister, to \$130,900,000. Legislative Assembly, comes out in defence of the civil

An official communication to the Moniteur of this day

LEON III. It is also said that the coronation is deferred until August, and that it by no means follows that the of the Sardinian Government, and proof offered by the discomfiture upon a point which he has notoriously con-Pope will then officiate at the ceremony. Many officials emigrants, not only that they have become naturalized sidered of capital moment. Notwithstanding, I still be-

when called upon for his quota towards defraying the ex- all practical connexion with them. The Sardinian Gov- them this spring. Brest has already appropriated the penses of the fete given last week to the Emperor and ernment is understood to have asked the good offices of handsome sum of one hundred thousand france toward the

whose only prominent act he has expressed such sove- from the known fact that, upon the occasion of the late gives the following information respecting the national

required to deposite, \$1,309,000. The sum required for contingent annuities is \$10,364,195. Of this last sum military pensions amount to \$7,096,650.

Twelve of the persons implicated in the affair of the correspondents of foreign journals, of whose arrest I had occasion to speak a month or two ago, are about to be brought to trial. About one in four of the individuals arsame time maintain the public credit intact. There is not to have a special eye to all funeral meetings to which, by legal proceedings of more or less gravity. The accused rested rest, it seems, under sufficient suspicion to justify he has not satisfied the public expectation. All admit cent. mortgages with money borrowed at four per cent., lice officers must be present at funerals and forbid assemthat it is a move in the right direction, but scarcely any and a saving of the difference. It has already been apallow it to be little more than a very slight move. The plied to the Exchequer bills, and about £100,000 per anpromise to become suspiciously numerous, and to assume fixed to the offence, subject offenders to the terrible subject is, however, a very difficult one; it is mixed up num saved to the public. Mr. Gladstone now aims to the appearance of manifestations of political sympathy. The accused are charged with having belonged to secret money for the purpose at two-and-a-half per cent. The sions to enter the burying-ground, and especially the societies; with having introduced into France, without The inaugural address of Gen. Pierce arriving in Paris abroad; with having published in France, and in bad authority from Government, political journals published just about the time of the great excitement that recently faith; false news of a nature to trouble the public peace; prevailed relative to Eastern affairs, was for the time thrown with having, in 1852 and 1853, by words uttered publicly quite into the back ground as a topic of discussion here. in the Café Tortoni, insulted the Chief of the State; with forcibly. The proposition will no doubt be very much however, more than doubled the whole export, and Since the Eastern question has assumed a less menacing having distributed in the Cafe Tortoni, insuited the Unier of the State; with aspect the journals are going back to criticize the President's upon which the effigy of the Chief of the State was mutilated and disfigured by an odious and disrespectful two and a half columns upon this subject from the pen of symbol; and with having been found in possession of arms and munitions of war.

One of the accused, a foreigner by birth, M. LAZAR-WARDY, is charged with having remained in France after a decree of expulsion pronounced against him. These The chief of the Execu- persons will be tried next week. The most notable of the accused are the brothers Cocraogon, one of whomfigured as hero in the Caraby affair a few years ago, and RENE NAPOLEON SAVARY, Duke of Rovigo. This gentlehe never officially expressed. Let us say things with man is a rabid Legitimist, one of the editors of the late rally to the second Empire under Napolnon III. I mistake: Gen. OUDINOT, son and heir of the famous Marshal of that name, remains out of favor with the Emperor, being a confirmed Orleanist. The false news and insulting language which form part of the above charges are understood to refer to the numerous calumnious reports which were so rife to the prejudice of the Empress Eu-GENIE about the time of her marriage.

BERANGER, the republican poet, has quite recovered from the indisposition which gave rise to the alarming rumors concerning him. It has even been reported that he was dead. His health is now in a satisfactory state. Poor Beranger! His reflections upon his poetical career cannot be altogether without bitterness. A sincere republican, he has perhaps done more than any man living to fasten upon France the present government. From hostility to the Bourbons he has kept alive by his songs, which are known by heart in every hamlet and in every cottage of France, the memory of democratic NaPoleon. fluence of the name of Bonaparte, which has borne Napo-

only literary labor in which we hear of his being engaged is his monthly "Civilizateur, or the History of Humanity through its Great Men." It is composed of biographical Cicero, and Guttenberg. We are promised for 1853 the masse for his Civilizateur, but it did not take. He has squandered half a dozen large fortunes; and now his income is amply sufficient if he had not contracted tastes and habits of luxury and magnificence which have become